

the Red Cross. She sewed and knit many articles for soldiers in World War One. She was a midwife and practical nurse to all the neighborhood. She helped the doctor deliver 150 babies and delivered four without the aid of a doctor. Besides sewing all the clothing for her eleven children, she did sewing for many of the townspeople.

Joseph and Anna worked as a team in fun as well as work. They loved to dance, travel and visit. They raised a big vegetable garden that helped to supply Park City and the valley with fresh vegetables. Her hobby was to see how many different kinds of varieties of flowers she could raise in this climate. She was the first in the valley to raise peonies and dahlias in her beautiful flower garden. Her gorgeous flower garden was known and enjoyed throughout the valley. Lovely bouquets and baskets have brought cheer to the sick and homebound, to church, festivals and fairs where they have brought many honors.

Joseph and Anna Galli celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and had Joseph lived 14 more days they would have observed their 57th wedding anniversary.

Children of Joseph Galli and Anna Tomine Marie Christensen Galli:

Mrs. Lewis (Ora) Sweat, 1st husband Hyrum Shelton;

Joseph Clarence, married Hazel Sharp;  
Mrs. Joseph (Pearl Melinda) Street;  
Mary Luella, died in youth;  
Mrs. Orvel (Bertha) Sweat;  
Ervan Leo, died in youth;  
Mrs. (Ruby Ann) Cluff;  
Reed, married Zora LeSieur;  
Mrs. Francis Alma (Alice Lavina) Probst;  
Lewis Leonard, married Florence Edwards;

John Lester, married Edna Mae Lewis Dimich.

### MORONI AND EMILY JANE JACOB GERBER

Moroni Gerber, son of Dr. John and Anna Maria Ackert Gerber, was born October 4, 1856, in Southern Utah, in a dugout where Cedar City is now located. He married Emily Jane Jacob, November 11, 1880, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. He died February 27, 1944.

Emily Jane Jacob Gerber was born May 20, 1862, in Heber City, a daughter of Lu-



cian Heaton and Janet Clotworthy Jacob. She died November 16, 1915.

Moroni Gerber was born under the humblest of circumstances in a dugout in Southern Utah where his family had been sent to colonize. His mother wrapped the new born boy in pieces of old quilts for she had no other clothing. Greens and roots were all the food any of the family had to eat, as their only cow had been stolen.

In 1861 the family moved to Wasatch County, locating near Snake Creek. Moroni attended his first schools in Midway. By the time Moroni was 11 his father had decided to move to Salt Lake where he practiced medicine and the family prospered. Moroni's formal education ended when he was 14, but he never stopped studying, and in later years was a teacher for six years in Wasatch schools.

Early in August, 1870, Moroni suffered a severe attack of typhoid fever, which lasted until the end of September. This same fall the family moved back to Midway and had been settled only two months when Dr. John Gerber died. Moroni was the eldest of the three children at home and had to help his mother who was also ailing. As her health improved she was able to practice as a midwife and practical nurse to aid her family. Moroni took advantage of the family's hand loom to learn weaving and rug making as a means of supporting the family. He also worked in the timber and sawmills. At the age of 19 he and Isaac Jacob began working together hauling logs and timber from the mountains. They sold the lumber and built up credits at the mill in preparation for building their own homes. Moroni finished his in 1878 and immediately moved his mother and sister Adelia into the home.

After his marriage in 1880 Moroni and Emily Jane lived in Midway and about five years later he built a small home for his

mother and sister and moved into the first home he had built.

On December 4, 1887, Moroni received a call as a missionary in the Southern States, and was directed to be in Salt Lake City ready to go eight days later. Even though he was in debt, had nothing prepared for the winter for his family of four small girls, the oldest six, and there seemed other obstacles, he accepted the call and before leaving was able to clear up most of his indebtedness, plan for his family and have means to reach the mission field. Neighbors and friends took care of his land while he was away and through many resources his wife was able to carry on, so that when he returned there was no indebtedness and all was well. Friends even plowed his fields and planted his crop on his return home because of a period of illness he suffered for several months after returning.

About 1891 Moroni purchased 40 acres of ground about a mile south of Midway and moved his family there while he constructed a rock house in town. He did all of the building work himself, except for the masonry. In 1899 the family property in Midway was sold and the Gerbers moved to Uintah County.

Throughout the time Moroni and Emily Jane lived in Midway they were active in serving the community and Church. In 1890 Dr. Karl G. Maeser gave him a special call to organize the first Religion Class in the area. Through most of his adult life he was a Sunday School teacher, beginning his first class at 16. He served as superintendent, counselor, teacher and drama director in the MIA, and produced many plays to obtain funds for building and ward maintenance.

In Midway and in Uintah County Emily Jane supported her husband in his activities and cared for her family of 11 children. She was a faithful Relief Society teacher for many years. While living in Vernal Emily Jane became ill with cancer. She received constant medical attention, including treatment in a South Dakota hospital, but she ailed for 18 months and then died peacefully. Through her illness she was cheerful and her faith never wavered.

After his wife's death, Moroni and his family moved to Provo where the children attended school. He later moved to Mapleton in Utah County to farm, and then lived with his various married children.

During the winter of 1929 Moroni ful-

filled a six-month mission to the Southern States. He also spent much time in genealogical and temple work until ill health at 84 forced him to retire. He continued as actively as possible, and was able to dress himself almost until his death at the age of 87.

Children of Moroni and Emily Jane Gerber include:

Janet A., married to G. S. Bingham;  
Mable, married to Ralph Hacking;  
Jean Elinor, married to Ellis Merkley;  
Florence Rhoda, married to G. W. Richardson;

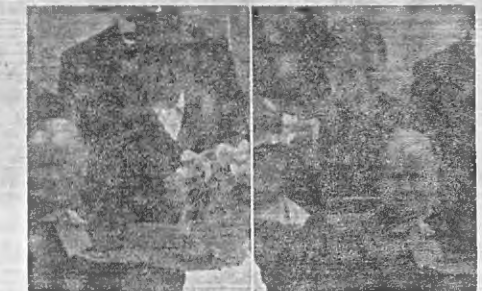
Irvin Moroni, married to Aurilla McKeey;  
Stella, married to E. Ray Gardner;  
Ether Lyman, married to Cornelia Hanks and later Minnie Hicks;

Fern Elizabeth, married to Bertrand Swain;

Hugh Jacob, married Edna Elmer;  
John Wendell, married Mary Horricks;  
Helen, married to Frank W. Jones.

All children of the couple were married in the Salt Lake Temple.

### CONRAD GERTSCH, SR. AND MARGARITHA GERTSCH



The family of Conrad Gertsch, Sr., originally resided in the town of Wengen, Canton Bern, Switzerland, nestled high on the Swiss Alps.

The family was converted to the LDS Church in 1890 by the labors of Conrad Abegglen, Sr. They immigrated to Zion for the gospel's sake on September 19, 1891. They arrived in New York City after a one-month voyage. It took them ten days by train to travel from New York to Park City.

Conrad Abegglen was in charge of the immigrants that consisted of the Ernsbergers, Mitchells, and Mary Fisher. Annie Yates and John Huber were at the Park City depot to greet them. The next day Joe

## ISAAC JACOB AND MARY MATILDA GERBER JACOB

Isaac Jacob was the son of Norton Jacob and Emily Heaton Jacob. Born June 24, 1852, in Salt Lake City. Married Mary Matilda Gerber June 27, 1877, in the Salt Lake Endowment House. Died April 19, 1929, Salt Lake City. Buried in Midway.

Mary Matilda Gerber, daughter of Dr. John Gerber and Anna Maria Ackert Gerber. Born October 11, 1858, in Washington, Washington County. Died March 17, 1954, Los Angeles, California. Buried in Midway.

Isaac Jacob was born in Salt Lake City. The family later lived in Payson a short time. However, when Isaac was six years old they had moved to Midway, and here Isaac spent the next forty years of his life. From his illustrious father he learned much about building and was very active in assisting with building projects in early Midway. He did much logging, in the mountains nearby, thus obtaining building material from the saw mill in exchange for the logs. Through his industry he completed a home before he married.

For some time Isaac lived at his brother Joseph's home. Joseph had married Eleonora (Ellen) Gerber. Her younger sister, Mary Matilda, often visited in their home and thus she became well acquainted with Isaac. They began "keeping company" when he was 20 and she 14. After five years they were married in the Salt Lake Endowment House, June 27, 1877.

Mary Matilda Gerber was a daughter of Dr. John and Anna Maria Ackert Gerber, being the sixth child in this early pioneer family. The family lived in Cove Fort, and Provo, before settling in Midway in 1861. About 1867 they spent some months in Parleys Canyon where they lived in a "dug-out." Here the resourceful mother made gingerbread and lunches and sold to the travelers, thus assisting with the living.

In 1868 the Gerber family moved to Salt Lake City, where they lived in one of Sarah M. Kimball's houses. Here the father practiced medicine and the family had a better living than they had had for some time. However, they remained but three years, when they returned to Midway. Shortly thereafter her father contracted pneumonia and died.

The children gathered greens which supplied most of the diet. Matilda went into

the grain fields with her brothers and sisters and gleaned grain enough each fall to keep them in flour for the year. They gathered hops and sold them to the store. They had no stove, but cooked on a fireplace, kettles being hung on large hooks. The bread was baked in large iron skillets, covered over the top with live coals. The grasshoppers were so thick it was difficult to cook without getting them in the food. To start fires they would watch to see who had smoke coming from their fireplace or chimney and go get some live coals, hurry home and start their fire as matches were very scarce.

Matilda was gifted as a milliner. She made herself a hat from straw gathered from the field. She bleached the straw in a barrel with sulphur smoke, braided it in three strands. She trimmed the hat with a horse hair flower and added a few beads. She became so interested she went to Salt Lake and studied the millinery trade. After her marriage she had her shop in one room of her house and continued in this profession for ten years. She also gave dressmaking lessons.

Eleven children were born to this couple and in addition they reared a girl from infancy.

Isaac and Matilda were both very active in Church work. Isaac served as superintendent of the Sunday School for over thirty years. He aided in the building committees and held various other offices in the different organizations. He was advanced in the Priesthood and finally was ordained to the office of a High Priest by Hyrum G. Smith, in Hinckley, Utah, in 1919. Isaac was kind and generous and never turned anyone from his door, but always aided those less fortunate than he. He was always known for his integrity and honesty. Usually when people needed to borrow money they would go to Abram Hatch. He would tell them if they could get Isaac Jacob to sign with them they could have the loan. Likewise, he could get credit anywhere as his word was as good as his bond. He served many years as road commissioner in Midway and was a successful cattle man.

He died in Salt Lake City at the age of 77, and was buried in Midway.

Matilda was set apart as president of the Young Women's Mutual Improvement Association by Eliza R. Snow and Zina D. Young, who were at that time organizing the associations throughout the county. She

## AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS OF MIDWAY

### THE RELIEF SOCIETY

The first organization of ladies in Midway was formed October 25, 1869 and was known as the Ladies' Industrial Society. Mary Jane Robey Epperson was the president, with Sarah Wood as first counselor and Mary Bonner, second counselor. This group became the first Relief Society organization on January 29, 1870, under the direction of Bishop Abram Hatch.

Chosen as president of the new Relief Society organization was Mary Jane R. Epperson. Counselors were Sarah H. Alexander and Julia Van Wagoner, with Mary Jane Coleman as secretary and Sarah Wood, treasurer. On April 10, 1870 Mrs. Epperson was released and Mary Bronson was sustained as president.

Between 1871 and 1876 the Relief Society was reorganized with Esther Dabbling as president, Sarah Alexander, first counselor and Elizabeth Alexander, secretary-treasurer. These officers served until November 30, 1876 when Mary McOlney was sustained as president with Sarah Alexander and Maggie Cunningham as counselors and Mary Jane McCarrell, secretary and Cynthia Wootton, treasurer. New counselors were sustained on January 8, 1878, and were Charlotte Gurney and Mary Gerber, Matilda Jacobs was secretary.

Another reorganization was effected on November 27, 1879 when Charlotte Gurney became president, with Mary Gerber and Margaret Watkins as counselors and Mary Bronson, secretary. Sustained as new counselors on November 25, 1880 were Cynthia Wootton and Mary Ann Watkins. Mary Bronson was released as secretary in January, 1883, and Emily A. Gerber was appointed, with Lucretia H. Coleman, assistant secretary. Others who served as secretary or assistant secretaries until the reorganization in 1895 were Ella Hamilton, Elizabeth Wintch, Mary A. Watkins, Elinor Watkins and Martha Bronson.

The next reorganization took place on June 13, 1895 when Mary Ann Watkins was sustained as president. Cynthia Wootton became first counselor and Mary Jane McCarrell second counselor. Elizabeth Wintch was secretary and Martha A. Bronson, assistant secretary.

Shortly after this reorganization the Relief Society sisters were asked by Church leaders to direct a wheat storage program. At first the wheat came in by donations. Then the Relief Society began a system of loaning wheat in the spring to people who needed it for seed, and then receiving the wheat back in the fall with one peck per bushel as interest. This increased the storage program and made large quantities of wheat available when it was badly needed by the government during World War I. Midway Ward joined with Relief Society groups throughout the Church in turning over wheat to the United States for emergency use.

When Midway Ward was divided in February, 1903 it was decided